

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 15

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—137, Rua dos Lacerdas.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MACDONELL,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Rua do
Oliveira, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Espírito da Velha. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. on Fridays.
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.
N. R.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedre
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TAKBOUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial, No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Bacia.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.
HAPPY CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.
and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock,
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues, No. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 10 a.m.
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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
entirely solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 57, Rua
do Senador Vergueiro. Office: 57, Rua do Senador Vergueiro,
12 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 95 from 12 to 1 p.m., and
4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariz, No. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveler's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25 a.m., Entre
Rios 8:32 a.m. and Itaboraí at 9:55 a.m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra do Piraí 8:15 a.m., Entre
Rios 9:22 a.m. and Itaboraí at 10:45 a.m. Passengers for
the passengers for S. Paulo must change at 12:10 p.m.
From Barra do Piraí train leaves at 10:02 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:45 a.m. Demorados, trains leave Barra do Piraí
at 11:45 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p.m. Porto Novo
at 12:05. Entre Rios 2:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
do Piraí 8:25 a.m. Entre Rios 9:32 a.m. and Itaboraí (terminus)
at 10:55 a.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra do Piraí at 11:30 a.m. and arrives
at Cachoeira at 12:20 p.m. From Barra do Piraí train leaves at
3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 5:05. Demorados,
train leaves Marinho Picopato at 5:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15
and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Barra do Piraí arriving at 8:30 p.m. second
and third to Barra do Piraí arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m., and
third to Barra do Piraí arriving at 7:30. Demorados, trains leave Barra
do Piraí at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra do Piraí 5:17 and Rio at 5:30 p.m.;
leave Barra do Piraí at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Cachoeira at 7:30, a.m.
and 1:15 p.m., and leave Barra do Piraí at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra do Piraí at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Demorados,
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra do Piraí at 3:15 and Rio at 5:10 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 2:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p.m. Demorados train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nilópolis (Sant'Anna)
7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55; Cordeiro 1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo 10:55; Cordeiro 1 hour
Cordeiro 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a.m., arriving
at Cordeiro 3:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Nilópolis at 2:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4
and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.
and 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trinidade at 4 p.m. week days, and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning train leave Petropolis at 7:30, a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a.m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:28
p.m., week days only.

Librario, Muocmo, &c.

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lives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do O-
vidor.
MUSKU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Hotels.

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Leaving: Cosme Velho 6:30 8:30 2:30 p.m.
Leaving: Laranjeiras.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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154 Nassau Street, New York.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24th, 1888.

As we go to press the announcement of His Majesty the Emperor's death is momentarily expected, and the city already wears the hushed aspect of mourning. From the favorable telegrams lately received of his steady recovery, it was believed that the crisis had been safely passed and that His Majesty would soon be able to resume his homeward journey. On the morning of the 22nd, however, he was prostrated by a paralytic attack of a very serious character ("paralysis bulbosa") which left but the slightest hope, if any, of preserving his life beyond a very few hours. At midday the holy sacraments of the church were administered, and his condition was considered most critical. His strong constitution, however, held out tenaciously against death, and under the care and skill of his physicians a slight recovery was secured before the close of the day. On the morning of yesterday the Empress and his physicians were reported to be watching at his bedside for the inevitable end, since when no change of importance in his condition has been reported. It is certain that everything that the skill of two such eminent physicians as Drs. Semmola and Charcot can suggest will be employed, but no hope of his recovery is entertained. The anxiety with which the telegrams from his bedside are awaited, the hushed appearance of the streets, and the heartfelt words of sympathy and regret which are everywhere heard, all mark the affection in which he is held and the grief felt for his sufferings and impending death. It is a satisfaction to know that the wish expressed by him a little more than one year ago to see the last slave in Brazil liberated, has been realized, and that the grateful news of that great event was broken to him as soon as his condition would permit on the 22nd. There must have been infinite consolation in the news, even in the bitterness of death. It remains only to be added that the sympathy extended to the Princess Regent and her family has been widespread and heartfelt. The affections of her people so recently aroused and attached to herself by the abolition of slavery, will now be consolation to her in her grief, and a secure staff upon which she can lean in the heavy responsibilities which this sad change is destined to bring upon her.

The festivities which continued through the past week over the final overthrow of the institution of slavery in Brazil were of a character absolutely unparalleled in the history of this nation. They began, in reality, with the introduction of the emancipation

bill in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th, they accompanied its every step with processions, music and acclamations, they signalized the final act on the 13th with a burst of popular joy, they dressed the city with flowers and banners every day, filling the streets to overflowing and deluging them with a tidal wave of congratulations, and then they resolved themselves into a gigantic demonstration, extending through four days and calling out the largest assemblage ever witnessed in this city. The "press manifestation" organized under the auspices of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, promises to figure among the most notable events in the history of this city. It was too extended a programme perhaps, and could not have been carried out successfully under any other conditions than those attending this triumphant victory of popular sentiment over a great evil nourished and protected in the vested interests of a privileged class. The victory was so sweeping and unexpected, however, that the enthusiasm of the people overflowed all bounds, and it was sheer fatigue on the 20th more than a surfeit of rejoicing that brought it to an end. The streets have been continually crowded, business almost wholly suspended, the public departments closed for three days, the D. Pedro II railway closed to freight traffic for the same time, the postoffice partially closed and the mails undistributed, the demands for money incessant, over a hundred thousand people in the streets on Sunday,—and during all this nothing but enthusiastic joy, good temper and good order. Really, it is something for the people of Rio de Janeiro to be proud of! And it is a triumph in honor of which we are glad to extend our heartiest and most sincere felicitations.

The attention of the minister of finance is respectfully solicited to the various questions which have arisen through the closing of the custom house and trapeches during the three days of the past week designated for a general celebration of the final abolition of slavery. It was a very simple matter for a committee of newspaper men to solicit the closing of public departments and business houses during these days, and perhaps it appeared equally simple and easy for the custom house to shut its doors; but business obligations are not so easily suspended nor can the commerce of the world be stopped by any such resolution. In this respect a decided mistake was made, for these three days were not legal holidays and the suspension of business therefore could not carry over any obligation maturing on any one of them. It would have been wiser, perhaps, had these public departments been kept open for an hour or two each day for the dispatch of necessary business. The cases already reported include the payment of demurrage on chartered vessels whose lay days expired during or immediately after these days, the payment of dock dues consequent on inability to load or to dispatch vessels, and the payment of extra warehouse charges on goods which were to have been taken out on these days. The inspector of the custom house has refused to make allowance for these days and has enforced collection of these charges on goods taken out early on Monday when the time allowed them expired the preceding day and they would have been removed on Saturday had the custom house been open. We understand that an appeal has been taken to the minister from this decision, and we trust that it will receive the most liberal consideration at his hands. The business interests of this city have suffered very heavily by this unusually long suspension, and it certainly seems unjust that penalties should now be imposed upon them by the very authorities who enforced the suspension.

There is undoubtedly disappointment felt here that receipts of coffee continue so very small. We can learn of no particular explanation of the fact, while such reasons as are assigned we do not consider altogether reliable. We hear that many plantations have been abandoned by the freedmen; that the coffee is dropping from the trees; that crop estimates must be reduced, and so on. If the freedmen are abandoning the plantations, the fact is so jealously concealed that those of our exchanges, who do not endorse the recent abolition law, are quite as ignorant of this news as we are ourselves. On the contrary, our exchanges register not only that the freedmen are remaining upon the plantations, but that runaways are returning to ask for work from the very men whom, as masters, they deserted. The desertion of plantations cannot, therefore, be a powerful factor in the crop estimates. That coffee is dropping from the trees is very possible, for it is probable that most planters cannot possibly harvest the whole of their crops, and more or less will be lost. We have made diligent search after someone who would reduce his crop estimates without success; the greatest concession is that Rio and Santos will not receive for export over 6,000,000 bags, and the inference is that the balance is to remain up country to form that famous "invisible" supply, which within the memory of man has upset the calculations of more than one operator. Apart from dealers and factors, who are to a certain extent suspected of interest, there have been no signs that any material change in crop estimates should be made, and if the delay in receiving supplies may be attributed to manipulation, we think this is caused by the factors, who have long watched the American markets and are now persuaded that these have "sailed too close to the wind," and must pay for their temerity. We should not be surprised to see prices in New York sharply advance; but when there is a difference of some 4 cents per lb. between May and December deliveries, great caution is requisite. What appears to us the worst feature in the market is that we are likely to open the new crop with high prices in Rio. No one in the trade has ever seen a good year under such conditions; orders are restricted, business drags, and fluctuations are constant. If the American markets are responsible for this state of affairs, some one, in more authority than we are, should sit on their various heads.

The liberals of São Paulo held an important meeting at the capital of that province on the 20th instant, which is evidently destined to fill a prominent place in the history of this country. The purpose was to unite the different sections of the party and to adopt a programme for future action around which all shades of opinion could be rallied. The opinion of the meeting seems to have been very unanimous on one very important question, and it is this that promises to be the opening of a new chapter in Brazilian political history—the federalization of the provinces. There have been occasional advocates of this reform in the political system of the country, but this is perhaps the first time that it has been adopted as a distinctive party programme. Among its advocates at São Paulo were Gavião Peixoto, Moreira de Barros, Leoncio de Carvalho and Brazilio Machado—all widely known and influential. The common opinion was that decentralization should be carried into effect and that the government of the provinces should be reorganized on lines similar to that of the American states. It was generally accepted that the monarchy should remain undisturbed, but that in all other respects the system should be more like that

of the United States. Under such a system the provinces would elect their own presidents, administer their own laws, possess their own courts and police, collect and enjoy their own taxes, and form a better balanced union for the maintenance of the imperial government. The final result was the adoption of general resolutions which provide for the appointment of a commission to draft a scheme of federal government similar to that of the United States, another for an agricultural bank project for the purpose of supplying planters with cheap money, another for the creation of professional and technical schools similar to those of the United States, the abolition of the tax on real estate transfers, and the extension of the right of suffrage to the people without other limitation than knowing how to read and write. It is then provided that this programme must be ready by the end of October next when a general meeting will be held of representatives from every locality in the province, without distinction of party, for the purpose of approving it and appointing commissions to solicit the co-operation of other provinces.

The objects of the São Paulo federalists, if we may so style them, are certainly just and praiseworthy. It is not a question of republicanism, but of effective government. The liberals of São Paulo take special pains to confirm their allegiance to the Crown, and to affirm that the objects sought are to be attained by peaceful means. As the sovereign and his succession are not to be interfered with, and as the great aim is to improve and simplify methods of administration, no opposition perhaps may be anticipated from that quarter. It is only the cabinet departments, with their multitudinous bureaus and officials, which will oppose the reform and whose influence will be very difficult to overcome. The measure, however, which will serve to break up this pernicious centralized bureaucratic system can not fail to be good and beneficial even with many imperfections, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the movement thus inaugurated will be successful. The government of distant localities through badly organized central departments and by means of inefficient, negligent officials, who know comparatively nothing of the places and their special needs which are dependant upon their action, is decidedly crude, costly and defective. An intelligent people would not stand such a system under any consideration, and it is because of the growing enlightenment of São Paulo, which suffers much less than Pará and Rio Grande, that is occasioning this agitation for a change. There can be no good reason urged why the provinces should not be allowed to manage their own local affairs, to collect their own revenues, and then to meet on equal terms at the imperial capital for the discussion of national affairs. A province may very well take charge of all such matters, elect its own executive, and administer its own laws—all subject, however, to the Crown, the constitution and the general laws of the empire. The question of abolishing the 6 per cent tax on land transfers is one, also, of vital importance, and ought to be taken up by the General Assembly of its own accord. Such a reform, accompanied by a measure providing for the safe and easy record of titles, and by the abolition of the existing high probate taxes on the settlement of estates which so frequently prevent their division, can not fail to result beneficially to the country through an increase in the number of landowners and a consequent increase in cultivation. The extension of the suffrage may also be a wise and urgent measure, but this is a matter for careful consideration. As for the project of a Banco Agrícola, the

former desiring to have the opinion of the government and the latter because it tended to peril and subversion of social order; he also thought it contained elements of tumult and anarchy, and also elements for the declaration of the republic. The senator expects other bills of the same tenor, and declared he would men the walls in opposition to any and all opponents. Senator Candido de Oliveira defended his bill, and the premier appeared to consider that laws now in vigor covered the ground sufficiently well.

May 17.—No session in either house.

May 18.—No session in either house.

May 19.—No session in either house.

May 21.—In the Senate Barão de Cotepe presented a project for a law for the establishment of colonies of native born citizens, and for granting to employers of the same favors granted to employers of foreign immigrants. Senator Ignacio Martins presented a proposal to abolish flogging in the navy, referring to the recent occurrence of the death of a sailor on board the *Amazonas*. The minister of marine in reply stated that so soon as he had been informed of the case, steps had been taken to investigate the matter, but the report of the committee was not in favor of a court-martial on the commandant of the corvette. Senator Candido de Oliveira's bill relative to public meetings was referred to the committee on legislation. In the Chamber some time was occupied in discussing the insertion in the journal of a recognition of the compliments from the Argentine Republic. Deputy Alfonso Celsa Jr. presented the project of a law to appropriate 300,000\$ as a subsidy to Brazilian exhibitors at the Paris exposition in 1889. Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto proposed to relieve all debtors to the state, whose engagements arise through the effects of slavery. The vaccination bill, now stated to be 14 years old, was sent back to the committee to be re-judicated, and the bill for the payment of 350,000 francs to the Paraná railway company was also sent in committee.

May 22.—In the Senate the session was not of general interest. In the Chamber the session was principally occupied by Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto, who attacked the minister of agriculture, who, he claimed, had illegally granted interest guarantees for the construction of central sugar factories in Pernambuco. The minister denied the illegality of the concession, and stated that the matter had been thoroughly examined before the government took action.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Alagoas provincial assembly has been adjourned to October 1st.

—The April receipts of the Pará postoffice were 5,678\$366.

—The April receipts of the Pará custom house were 848,065\$200, and of the provincial *recebimento* 192,847\$919.

—The freedmen of Campinas, S. Paulo are to present Dr. Antonio Bento with an address drafted on parchment. It concludes with "Salve Liberdade." The law is not quite a fortnight old and the freedmen of S. Paulo are already speaking Latin!

—A man was so badly injured in São Paulo on the 14th inst. by a rocket, which struck him in the eyes, that he died on the 17th. The carelessness with which rockets are used in narrow streets is a source of constant danger and merits the attention of the police.

—The province of Rio Grande do Norte is complaining of drought, and people are already leaving the interior districts. In Ceará great suffering is reported from various localities. It is generally feared that the north is to experience another devastating *secca*.

—Macaco, the headquarters of Senator Paulino, is to have a school for the children of freedmen. A priest, a lady and a gentleman named Oliveira are at the head of the scheme, and why Senator Paulino does not send his overseers down there, seems to us inexplicable. He might send the late minister of finance?

—Dr. Richard Gambleton Dannt, a physician of Irish extraction and a city councillor at Campinas, S. Paulo, voted May when it was proposed to announce the liberation of the municipality. Dr. Gambleton Dannt is badly placed; he would make a splendid Home Ruler. The municipality is free, however, Dr. Gambleton Dannt to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A considerable number of complaints are appearing in the local papers regarding the action taken by planters in the province of Rio de Janeiro in retaining under various pretexts the children of slaves on their plantations. It almost appears that the propaganda will have to continue in existence until these pig-headed idiots are forcibly brought to reason.

—The trial of the Penha do Rio do Peixe assassins is set down for the 29th inst. In all probability they will be acquitted, for no jury can be found to declare twenty planters guilty of any crime.

—The municipality of Humilites, province of Piahy, is to have its own particular battalion of national guard. The president considered this necessary, and Humilites will now have its lieutenant-colonel and other officers, and six companies, all on paper.

—According to a statistical report of the director of the public gardens at Curitiba, Paraná, the export of *herba mate* from that province last year amounted to 19,403,174 kilograms, against 14,735,630 kilos in 1886. The export in 1887 was 12,462,217 kilos.

—The last guns of slavery are exploding. Telegrams dated Maranhão on the 17th state that in Rosario and Bacabal various ex-masters were venting their spite by trashing freedmen, and that the president of the province had ordered prompt measures to be taken to punish the delinquents.

—At Campanha, Minas Geraes, there was a square called after Senator Joaquim Delino, a member of the Cotepe cabinet. When the inhabitants of Campanha heard that the senator had voted against the abolition bill, they at once re-baptized the square, which is now the Square of Liberty.

—There are complaints again from S. Paulo as to interference with Protestant religious services in the interior of the province. There are doubtless lay and secular idiots who consider it correct to oppose the free exercise of a right guaranteed by law, and the representatives of the law should and must interfere.

—Maragogy, province of Alagoas, was the hotbed of slavery in that province, but its inhabitants commenced freeing their slaves on the 25th ult. The first man freed nine slaves and was much censured for his conduct. Perhaps some of our local colleagues will let us know if Maragogy subscribes for Rio de Janeiro newspapers.

—The April receipts at the Bahia custom house were 1,060,751\$436, against 752,382\$509 last year. The receipts for the emancipation fund were 47,697\$339 and 29,543\$105 respectively. The increase in receipts was due almost entirely to import duties, which showed 568,011\$332 excess over last year, but export duties fell off 213,224\$690.

—A telegram from S. Paulo to the *Journal do Commercio* dated on the 18th denies the story of Indian poisoning in that province by strychnine, which was published in the *London Times*. It was certainly published in a S. Paulo paper, for we saw the item ourselves, and was then reproduced in the papers of this city without comment or denial.

—A congress of republicans was held in São Paulo yesterday. Large accessions to this party are reported from various sections of the country, among whom are many disaffected planters who are down on the government for the law of abolition. A republican party dominated by irreconcilable pro-slavery planters will be a decided novelty in politics.

—At a place called Mangaratiba, near this capital, the slaves received news on the 14th of the passing of the abolition law, and proceeded to organize a *festa*. They went to the plantation of an abolitionist (everybody is abolitionist now) and were having a good time, when the police anti-delegate and six soldiers appeared, and declared that as they had received no official notice of the law the dance was to be broken up. The abolitionist and his friends had some trouble in preventing the freedmen from breaking the heads of the police, and induced them finally to retire in good order.

—Facts of the greatest importance are occurring at S. João do Principe, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and we call the attention of the government thereto. We have information from persons of high degree, residents of the town, that there are there planters who retain their laborers as slaves, concealing from these their present condition. One of these planters declared to the freedmen that after the (coffee) crop he would pay them wages, and for the present they could only work for their own account on Saturdays and Sundays. Another took the opportunity of thrashing his slaves on the day that the law was promulgated, remarking that it was his "good bye" to them. These men occupy in the place the positions of police authorities and it may be noted that one of them, hearing that the freedmen of a plantation intended to celebrate the promulgation of the law, said he would receive them with a *fiat* in the town, and therefore ordered the police to load with ball cartridges. These officials constantly cry out against the government and a serious struggle is imminent in the locality. It is urgent that the government take energetic steps to the end that the law may be respected, and that these authorities, who are moreover incompatible for they are all near relations of the municipal judge's first successor, should be dismissed. —*Gazeta de Notícias*, 19th May.

—The April receipts of the Manaus custom house amounted to 128,005\$699 and of the provincial *recebimento* to 92,989\$337.

—In Campinas, S. Paulo, when the negroes learned of the passage of the abolition law, they were almost crazy. The S. Paulo correspondent of the *Journal* states that balls, "shin-digs" (*balanques*), and processions were organized, and the *festa* terminated in a grand *auto de fé* of all the instruments of torture, so recently used, that could be found in the city of Campinas.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Rumors are still current that the Leopoldina and Macaé and Campos railways have been sold to English capitalists.

—The April receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 27,904\$266. The expenditures are not published.

—On the 19th it was reported here that the Macaé and Campos railway had raised a loan in London for £800,000. We could not learn the conditions.

—The provincial government of S. Paulo has paid the Bragança company the sum of 78,800\$, on account of its 7 per cent. guarantee, for the half year ending 31st December last.

—A London exchange says Mexico will pay overdue railway subsidies in 6 per cent. bonds. Our province of Minas Geraes has been doing this for many years, not to settle overdue obligations, but current engagements.

—The Norte railway has been authorized to transfer its concession to the Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, Limited, and the last named company has received permission to transact business in Brazil.

—The first line of railway in the Holy Land, which is to be constructed by a Belgian company under a concession from the Sultan, will run from Jerusalem to Jaffa. Sleepers, telegraph wires, and rolling material have already arrived, and in no distant time we shall have the matter-of-fact railway porter profane the air with his shrill cry in continental fashion, "Bethlehem! Bethlehem! Five minutes for refreshments!" —*Railway News*, May 5th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A monument is to be erected to Solís in Montevideo.

—The petition of General Artedondo, chief of the last revolutionary attempt in Uruguay, to be restored to his old position in the Argentine army, has received favorable consideration.

—Trouble has broken out between the English and native elements in the Buenos Aires rowing club, and the English and Americans there are to start a club of their own.

—Quarantine has now been abolished at the River Plate on all arrivals, except those from Rio de Janeiro. Landing from such arrivals is permitted only after the completion of ten days from Rio de Janeiro.

—Our telegrams say Ferrari's opera company at the Cdon theatre of Buenos Aires is capital and has been received warmly. The *Herald* says the company, with the exception of Tamagno, is not worth a red cent and has been almost hissed. Which are we to believe, both or neither? —*Montevideo Express*.

—The exports of cereals from Buenos Aires and Rio Paraná ports during 1887 are as follows: From Buenos Aires; 2,025,209 bags of maize, 533,779 bags wheat, 202,606 bags of linseed. From the Rio Paraná; 1,281,131 bags of maize, 1,558,995 bags of wheat, 274,098 bags of linseed; making a total of 5,871,727 bags.

—According to President Celman's message to the Argentine Congress the revenue for 1887 amounted to \$58,135,000, or \$7,613,000 more than the estimates. The expenditures were \$43,263,000 for ordinary expenses and \$6,756,000 for special purposes. The internal debt on 31st March last was \$47,100,000, and the foreign debt \$92,427,000. The aggregate value of exports and imports during the year was \$218,000,000. The number of immigrants received was 137,000. The republic possesses 3,028 schools with an attendance of 327,450.

—Brazil has abolished slavery. Now let the Argentine Republic do the same. Nominally it has, but really it has not. There are scattered through the country Indian captives who are to all intents and purposes slaves. They are to be found among "high life" families in the city of Buenos Aires, the capital of the Republic, and all over the country. They are slaves because in bonds. They work and get no wage. They are not free to come and go, but are hunted and held as other slaves are held, treated well or abused according to the dispositions of their masters. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Java coffee crop, this year, bids fair to be a short one. The Bali crop, on the other hand, has every prospect of being abundant. —*Ceylon Times*, March 5th.

—The Java *Rade* of February 25th states that the Government coffee crop there this year has been estimated at 483,400 piculs. —*Ceylon Times*, March 19th.

—An association has been formed in São Paulo, under the designation of "Campanha União Agrícola da Vera Cruz," for the acquisition of lands and the cultivation of coffee. The capital is 300,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

—While the price of spot coffee at New York has fluctuated little during the week, the opposite is true of options, which have been up and down constantly, but a little more down than up. The Brazil situation is changed some by a recount at Rio, which disclosed the fact that the exchange report of stocks was much too small, and so, while only 19,000 bags were secured last week and clearances were much larger, the stock on hand Saturday was 145,000 bags—45,000 more than called a week before. The Rio exchange is, perhaps, not above suspicion on other grounds, for firm offers to sell were last week—and have frequently been before—lower than those the exchange quoted. So possibly the cable of last Saturday, which shows an advance of 300 reis over the Saturday before, is not quite as accurate as could be desired. But this is only a surmise—we don't suggest it as a fact, but merely as a possibility; and whoever wishes to place implicit faith in the figures given is at liberty to do so without any protest on our part. —*St. Louis Grece*, Apr. 12th.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is reported that another gang of counterfeiters of Brazilian currency has been discovered in Oporto, Portugal.

—The R. M. S. *Elbe*, which arrived here on the 15th, made the trip from Bahia in 50 hours. This is probably the best time on record.

—The Brazilian consul in Liverpool, the son of Visconde do Rio Branco, has been made a Baron with the same title as that of his father.

—What is a *paixão allegorica*? The railway employees carried three on the night of the 19th. As we did not see them, we ask for information.

—Our venerable and respected Instituto Histórico woke up suddenly on the 17th and sent off a telegram to the Emperor, informing him that slavery in Brazil is extinct.

—Now that slavery is definitely abolished, is it not about time to abolish, or dissolve, the various clubs and associations organized to promote the solution of the question?

—On the 16th inst. the minister of agriculture, and *ad interim* of foreign affairs, addressed a circular to the foreign ministers here advising them of the passage of the abolition law.

—The Princess Regent has directed that a commemorative inscription shall be engraved on the table on which the abolition law was signed. The table is of the time of D. Pedro I.

—The Brazilian corvette *Trajano* appears to have been about five days in the voyage from Montevideo to Buenos Aires. An ordinary river steamer makes the trip in eight or ten hours.

—On the 17th a workman at the flour mill here slipped from his post and fell into the bin where the newly ground flour was pouring. He was suffocated, and when taken out was quite dead.

—In Guarany the news that slavery was abolished was very well received. We do not know where Guarany is, exactly, but the inhabitants have evidently been abolitionists from the first to the last.

—It seems to be gradually dawning on the enthusiastic mind that Dr. Antonio Bento had much more to do with securing abolition than many personalities who have reserved their energies for the Rio do Ovidor.

—When the minister of agriculture arrived at his department on the 16th, the staff threw flowers at him, and poetry also. The latter contained a request to close the department during the abolition *festa* and was promptly acceded to.

—Why cannot the local press induce Dr. Davino, of Sta. Maria Magdalena fame, to come down here. He has been acquitted by the jury; and no doubt had time been granted him, he would have freed all the slaves he has not had thrashed to death.

—We regret to have lost the feelings of our esteemed colleague of the *Revista de Engenharia* by our reference to government subscriptions. It appears that the government subscriptions referred to in our last were for the *Revista do Club de Engenharia*, and not the older review.

—The text of the message to the minister of foreign affairs from the Secretary of State in Washington was as follows: "The President directs me to convey to your government his congratulations upon the abolition of slavery in Brazil and to express his personal hope and expectation that freedom thus extended will result in the increased happiness and prosperity of your country." To all of which THE KIM NEWS and every American in Brazil heartily subscribes.

—The courtesy and good will of our Argentine neighbors in celebrating the abolition of slavery in Brazil, were to have been suitably acknowledged by a general celebration here of the Argentine "independence day" on the 25th inst. There were to have been military and civic processions, a banquet to the Argentine minister offered by the professors and students of the Polytechnic, and a festival at the D. Pedro II theatre in the evening under the direction of our enterprising colleagues of the *Pais*. The day would have been enthusiastically celebrated.

Fabulas de La Fontaine; part 68. Portuguese version, large type, in course of publication by the well known Lisbon publisher David Corazzi.

May 23.—The market was firm at an advance. Official rates at the banks were 75½—75½ on London, 33½—34 on Paris and 49½—49 on Hamburg at 90½; 28½—28½ on New York at sight. There was more movement, with bank sterling reported at 24½—24 on bankers and at 24½ on head office. French second hands bank sterling was reported at 24—24½. Commercial sterling 24½—24½, and francs 33½. Sovereigns sold at £68½ on the Exchange, and at £68 on in the street, closing with buyers at 104½, sellers at £68½.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.		
EXTRACTED FROM THE "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MAY 27th.		
Government Stocks.		
1893	4½ per cent. Loan	99—101
1895	" "	100—102
1897	" "	100—102
1898	" "	101—103
1899	4½ per cent. "	97—99
1893	4½ per cent. "	97—99
1896	" "	101—103
Railways.		
1891	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per cent. guaranteed	175½—180
1891	do del. do "	107—109
1891	Bahia n. S. Francisco 7 per cent. guaranteed	23—24
1891	Brazilian Gov. do Southern	16½—17½
1891	do del. do 7 per cent. "	106—108
1891	do Sig. do del. do 6 per cent. "	104—106
1891	Braz. Imp. do del. do "	20—21
1891	do do del. do 6 per cent. "	110—114
1891	do do del. do 6 per cent. "	110—114
1891	Campes & Caraguata del. do 5½ per cent. "	103—105
1891	Comde d'Kai, Lim. 7 per cent. guaranteed	17—18
1891	do del. do 5½ per cent. "	102—104
1891	D. Thezen Christina del. do 5½ per cent. "	87—91
1891	do 7 per cent. guaranteed	6—7
1891	Great Western of Brazil 7 per cent. guaranteed	205½—215½
1891	do 6 per cent. del. do stock	228—234
1891	Imp. Braz. Natl. & Nova Cruz	115½—121½
1891	do del. do 5½ per cent. "	93—97
1891	Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per cent. guaranteed	22½—23½
1891	do del. do 6 per cent. "	107—109
1891	Mogiana del. do 5 per cent. "	103—105
1891	Porto Alegre & Nova Haneling del. do 6½ per cent. "	90—99
1891	Rio de n. S. Francisco 7 per cent. guaranteed	103—107
1891	do del. do 5½ per cent. "	—
1891	S. Paulo & Rio del. do 5½ per cent. "	40—41
1891	do del. do 6 per cent. "	134—136
1891	S. Paulo & Rio del. do 6 per cent. "	104—106
1891	do do del. do 5 per cent. "	104—106
1891	do do del. do 5 per cent. "	18—19
1891	Southern Brazilian del. do 5 per cent. "	117—119
1891	West. S. Paulo del. do 7 per cent. "	103—104
Miscellaneous.		
1895	Aragon Steam Navigation	—
1891	Bahia Chem. Sugar	115—125
1891	Catancha Water, del. do 6 per cent. "	105—108
1891	Cent. Harb. Corporation	85½—90½
1891	Gen. Harb. Corporation	85½—90½
1891	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim.	178—183
1891	Rio de Janeiro, del. do 5 per cent. "	83—86
1891	Rio City Improvements	105—110
1891	do del. do 5 per cent. "	105—110
1891	do del. do 5 per cent. "	105—110
1891	Rio de Janeiro, del. do 5 per cent. "	74—76
1891	Santa do Sacramento	134—136
1891	S. Braz. Steam Railway, Lim.	134—136
1891	S. Braz. Steam Tel. Co.	125½—131½
1891	do del. do 6 per cent. "	125½—131½
1891	West. & Braz. Tel. Lim.	95½—100
1891	do del. do 6 per cent. "	65—67½
1891	do del. do 6 per cent. "	110—112
1891	do del. do 6 per cent. "	106—107
1891	London, Phil. & Brazil Tel. Lim.	515—516
1891	Bahia Gas	20—24
1891	do "	1—5
1891	S. Paulo do "	84—85
1891	S. Julem del. do gold mine	10—11

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

MISSION	CIRCULATION	REDEMPTION
339,675,000 000	320,478,000 000	} Apolices..... Jan. July
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000	
4,138,100 000	1,997,500 000	do do
199,500 000	199,500 000	do do
30,000,000 000	18,838,500 000	Gold Loan of 1868..... Apr., Oct.
51,885,000 000	37,144,500 000	do 1879..... Jan., Apr., July, Oct.
10,212,100 000	7,989,600 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro..... Jan. July
		HYPOTHECARY NOTES.
—	1,219,700 000	Brazil..... June, Dec.
—	3,934,700 000	Credito Real do Brazil..... Jan. July
—	3,013,079 000	do gold..... do
—	5,255,500 000	do de S. Paulo..... Apr., Oct.
—	6,305,400 000	Predial..... May, Nov.
DEBENTURES AND SH		

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL.	SHARES.	ISSUED.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	NAMES.	RESERVE FUND.	LAST SALE.	LAST DIVIDEND.		LAST QUOTATIONS.
								AM'T.	PAID.	
500,000	2,500	All	300	All	Alexander.	279,087 1/8	180/000	9/000	Jan. 1878	
1,000,000	165,000	All	300	All	Brazil.	7,112,017 93	228 000	9 000	Jan. 1888	288 000 23 000
1,000,000	50,000	All	300	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	1,028,075 516	735 000	10 000	Jan. 1888	237 000 240 000
1,000,000	10,000	All	300	100	do do S. Paulo.	1,815 000	75 000	3 000	Jan. 1888	200 000 221 500
2,000,000	60,000	45,000	300	All	Comercio.	1,088,000 000	270 000	9 000	Jan. 1888	47 500 48 500
1,000,000	100,000	12,500	500	60	do 2 series.	—	47 000	—	—	47 000 —
500,000	100,000	12,500	500	60	Credito Real do Brazil.	102,000 000	60 000	1 000	Jan. 1888	— 75 000
1,000,000	50,000	10,000	50	50	do 2 series.	123,072 117	53 000	2 750	Jan. 1888	— 75 000
2,000,000	100,000	All	200	200	Delegazione.	60,000 000	195 000	8 000	Nov. 1888	—
1,000,000	50,000	All	20	20	English Bank, Limited.	£ 125,000	110 000	6 8	Nov. 1887	—
5,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil.	960,000 000	175 000	7 000	Jan. 1888	— 175 000
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Intercambial.	100,000 000	250 000	10 000	Jan. 1888	47 500 48 500
50,000	50,000	All	200	40	do 2 series.	100,000 000	48 000	2 000	Jan. 1888	—
£ 1,250,000	62,500	All	20	20	London and Brazilian, Limited.	£ 235,000	8 000	8 000	Apr. 1888	—
500,000	50,000	All	200	200	Mercantil de Santos.	300,000 000	215 000	10 000	Jan. 1888	—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	200	Petrol.	149,000 000	60 000	0 000	Jan. 1888	—
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	200	Rural e Hypothecario.	2,505,945 610	280 000	10 000	Jan. 1888	280 000 —
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Territorial e Mercantil de Minas	60 530	80 000	1 200	Jan. 1888	—
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Uniao de Creditos.	91,805 830	55 000	1 500	Apr. 1888	—
2,000,000	50,000	All	200	20	RAILWAYS.	—	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	50,000	All	200	20	Bahia e Minas.	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MARKETS

[illegible]

15,330,200	—	All	200	do	2nd series	—	400	Jan. 1888	—
—	—	—	200	do	subsidencies	7,000	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	do	debentures	150,000	5 1/2 %	Apr. 1888	175,000—178,000

2.451,47		6	50		do		6	Apr.	1858
2.504,00	40,00	31,08	250	All	Macedo e Campos	127,000	000	Jan.	1857
3.582,75	---	---	400		do do do do do do do do	841,75	n 25	Jan.	1857
1.000,00	---	---	200		Norte delatentes	200	000	July	1857
457,00	71,85	All	200		Oest de Binas	27,75	761	Feb.	1857
2.339,400	---	---	200		delatentes	170	000	to	1857
6.500,00	37,50	15,50	200	All	Principe do Gato Paia	16,712	476	Jan.	1853
	---	---	100		do subsidiary	10	000	Jan.	1850
1.010,000	---	---	100		do do do do do do do do	10	n 15	Jan.	1850

1,885,200	—	200	—	do	do	199,000	7 mo	Apr. 1838	—
3,800,000	—	—	—	S. Izabel do Rio Preto.	—	168,000	2 000	May 1831	—
1,600,000	10,000	7 1/2	All	do	decanates	400,000	6 1/2	Feb. 1838	—
5,277,000	—	200	—	do	do	200,000	—	Jan. 1838	—
1,075,000	—	200	—	Santo Antonio de Padua de C. e S.	—	182,000	8 1/2	Jan. 1838	—
10,605,000	51,375	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.	—	187,000	7 mo	Jan. 1838	—
—	—	—	—	do	with subal.	195,000	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	do	subal.	—	—	—	—

3,000,000	15,000	All	200	—	Sapcechy	250 000	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	—	200	All	Soracahana rith sale	95 000	—	—	—
5,900,000	—	—	—	—	do subulcaues	20 000	—	—	—
181,000	—	—	—	—	do debruitus	68 000	6 1/2	Apr. 1888	67 000-68 000
—	—	£	50	—	do ilo	450 000	6 1/2	Apr. 1888	—

1,000,000	5,000	5,333	200	All	União Valenciana	18,815 7/8	80 000	0 1/2 7/8	Feb. 1881	
5,000,000	77,000	All	200	All	Caris Uluens	96 1/2 2/3	5 000	Jan. 1881		
145,230	—	—	500	—	do delatantes	120 000	6 1/2	Jan. 1881		
80,757,710	—	—	—	do	do delatantes	104 7/8	0 7/8	Jan. 1881		
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Jardim Bonitas	150,000 000	3 500	Jan. 1881	135 000—137 000	
300,000	1,500	—	100	—	Largueiras tranway and tunnel	—	—	—	—	
500,000	2,000	All	200	All	Nicholson	250 000	5 500	Jan. 1888		
455,400	—	—	200	—	do delatantes	200 000	3 1/2	Jan. 1888		
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Penanghans	78,042 088	10 000	July 1887		
237,000	—	—	—	—	do delatantes	127 1/2	5 000	July 1887		
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	S. Chistovos	419,063 48	260 000	15 000	Jan. 1888	— 200 000

7,500,000	12,500	All	200	All	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures.....	195 000	8 1/2 %	Apr.	1888	—	
2,500,000	—	—	200	All	Villa Trabel.....	24,902	7 3/4	Apr.	1888	—	
—	—	—	—	—	NAVIGACION COMPANIA.....	—	—	—	—	—	
£ 695,000	—	—	£ 12 1/2 %	All	Amaron Steara Navigation.....	6	6 1/2 %	Mar	1888	—	
5,000,000,000	95,000	All	100	All	Brazilica de Navegacao.....	105 000	6 x 3 d	Apr.	1888	—	
1,377,300	—	—	100	—	Perry debentures.....	106 000	100	—	1888	—	
4,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	National Navigation.....	98 7/8	8 1/2 %	May	1888	—	
—	—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....	212 000	100	—	Apr.	1888	—

500,000	1,000	2,500	500	All	do 3rd series	64,183 960	40 000	4 000	July 1887
240,000	—	—	900	—	do debentures	198 000	8 1/2 %	—	Jan. 1883
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliance	51,011 900	20 000	2 000	July 1887
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	750	Argos Finance	300,000 000	495 000	1 000	Jan. 1886
2,000,000	20,000	All	100	10	Atlatlan	10 000	1 000	—	Jan. 1888

2,000,000	10,000	Al	200	20	Bonanza	3,015 720	19 000	10 000	Jan. 1888 — 21 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000		20	Confianza	200,000 000	15 000	2 000	Jan. 1888	—
8,000,000	40,000	4,000	1,000	125	Fidelidade	275,000 000	162 000	10 000	July 1887	—

2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000	99	Garantia	190,758	408	140	000	9	000	Jan. 1887	---
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	92	Capital	10,016	592	40	000	4	000	Jan. 1888	---
8,000,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	100	Integrable	324,000	---	140	000	10	000	Jan. 1888	---
1,000,000	10,000	100	100	100	Nova Perpetua	14,176	670	---	---	---	---	Jan. 1888	---
20,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Superior	15,415	379	15	000	2	000	July 1887	---
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	50	Previdente	219,690	000	40	500	5	000	Jan. 1886	43 1/2-50-50
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	10	Propriedade	---	---	18	000	10	000	Jan. 1888	16 1/2-50-50
500,000	5,000	All	100	10	União Commercial dos Varejantes	3,739	568	25	000	20	000	Jan. 1888	---
2,000,000	20,000	All	100	10	Vigilância	---	---	10	000	10	000	Jan. 1886	---

241,600 \$		—	200	—	Aracaty debentures.....	—	—	—	Mar. 1898
500,000		100	—	—	Branbury debentures.....	83 %	7 5/8	Apr. 1898	—
224,100		100	—	—	Louisa debentures.....	—	—	—	—
250,000		—	—	—	Pinebluff debentures.....	—	8 7/8	—	—
247,500		100	—	—	Rio de Janeiro debentures.....	—	—	—	—
780,000		—	200	—	Pugetta debentures.....	200,000	8 1/2 %	Apr. 1898	—
1,500,000		—	200	—	Quissamé debentures.....	750,000	6 3/4 %	Jan. 1898	—
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Rio Branco do debentures.....	1,415,000	100,000	4 00-0	—
200,000		—	—	—					—

F11,000,000	32,000	All	F 500	All	Société du Gaz	—	270 000	—	—	—
		All		All	MINUS					

1,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Arnie des R. nos (200)	—	—	—	—	
1,761,600	—	—	100	—	do dechentes	60 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	
300,000	—	—	100	—	S. José d'El Rey (gold)	—	—	—	—	
200,000	—	—	100	—	do dechentes	85 1/2	3 1/2	Jan	1888	
					COTTON BULLS					
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	Alitalia	15,912 155	—	Jan	1888	
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All	Buñal Industrial	15,582 300	105 000	Jan	1887	
435,000	—	—	200	do	dechentes	10 000	9 1/2	Jan	1887	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Caracas	8,259 090	200 000	12 000	Jan	1888
284,000	—	—	200	—	do dechentes	100 100	7 1/2 1/2	Apr	1888	

600,000	3,000	All	200	All	Confiança Industrial	—	—	—	Feb. 1888
200,000	—	—	—	—	do debedentes	—	—	—	—
400,000	—	—	—	—	Pão Grande	941 7/2	120 000	10 000	July 1887
153,600	—	—	—	—	do debedentes	—	200 000	—	Apr. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	All	250	All	Rink	67,499 037	14 000	7 1/2	July 1887
380,000	—	—	—	—	do debedentes	—	—	—	Apr. 1888
450,000	2,750	All	200	All	S. Laramie	92 1/2	210 000	7 500	Apr. 1885
350,000	3,000	All	200	All	S. Pecho de Montan.	24,287 037	220 000	—	Aug. 1887
350,000	—	All	100	—	do debedentes	—	100 000	2 1/2	Aug. 1888

2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Petropolitana	9,157 530	200 000	5 000	Jan. 1888	—
2,000,000	—	—	200	—	do de centures	—	196 000	8 010	Apr. 1888 —205

3,000,000\$	6,000	200	All	Associação Commercial	110,000	8 9/16	Jan. 1884
580,000	—	500	—	Candelaria [church] debentures	200,500	8 5/8	Apr. 1882
2,000,000	—	6	50	Cantareira e Espectos debentures	412,000	7 1/2 1/4	Apr. 1888
795,800	2,984	200	All	Caranagey Financiers	550,000	11 1/16	July 1887
800,000	4,000	200	All	Comercio e Lavaria	216,000	70 00/100	July 1887
3,000,000	50,000	18,000	All	Docas de D. Pedro II	95,000	3 1/16	Jan. 1888
10,000	—	200	—	do debentures	172,000	9 1/4	Jan. 1888
316,800	—	—	All	Escola de Ind. debentures	—	—	—

1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Opita e Off. Economici	173,748	830	31	000	3	000	Feb. 1893
300,000	2,500	All	200	All	Gilda maritima	205,800	000	—	—	8	000	Jan. 1893
200,000	4,400	All	500	All	Industrial Pluriennale (Riforma)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750,000	75,000	All	100	All	Pastori, Agricola e Industrial	139,901	000	50	000	3	000	Feb. 1888
1,000,000	9,720	All	500	All	Servizi Marittimi	16,134	408	70	000	2	500	Apr. 1888
2,000,000	10,000	—	—	All	Unico Telefonica	6,131	966	115	000	5	000	May 1886
6,700,000	—	—	100	—	de debentures	—	—	70	000	2	000	Jan. 1888
100,000	—	—	—	—	Gilda (free mill)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 650,000
Reserve fund..... £ 325,000
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On 25th May inst., the following property, belonging to the firm of Sears & Co. in liquidation, will be sold in public auction, provided same has not, previous to above date, been disposed of by private sale, to wit:
Trapiche Gram Pará
Length—under cover..... 245 feet
Width..... 75 "
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Length..... 116 feet
Width..... 32 1/2 "
This Trapiche is constructed of the best woods of the province, with roofing of galvanized corrugated iron. All of above is in good order and condition.
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Length..... 100 feet
Beam..... 18 "
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Total tonnage..... 115 "
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Compound engine—Cylinder 17 1/2 x 28.
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Consumption of Coal, 3 1/2 tons per 24 hours, with 80 lbs. pressure.
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Machinery and utensils
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